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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 162

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Mrs. G. C. Howard, Matinee at 2 P. M.

MAZEPPA, at 8 P. M.

WOODS' MUSEUM, at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, at 8 P. M.

PAINTED, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

CHATEAU D'ARLETTES, at 8 P. M.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

ON HAND, at 8 P. M.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, at 8 P. M.

PIQUE, at 8 P. M.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M.

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Reverend Chances at Cincinnati.

Since the addition of Mr. Blaine to the list there are four republican candidates who cannot be regarded as parties in interest, but only as trustees of a certain amount of support which will be made over to the real competitors. Nobody believes that Mr. Jewell will receive any votes beyond those from Connecticut, nor that Governor Hartman will gain any votes outside of Pennsylvania, nor that Mr. Blaine will receive any additions to the strength he had eight days ago. Governor Hayes probably stands in the same category, although he has, perhaps, a faint and distant chance of coming in at last as a successful compromise candidate. But for the present Hayes must be classed with Jewell, Hartman and Blaine, whose political asides will be distributed among candidates of more enduring strength when obligations of courtesy shall have been discharged. The successful candidate may be the one who has the greatest reverential interest in the assets of these four.

The real strength of the competitors is not to be measured by the number of delegates counted as for them. By this rule Mr. Blaine would be the strongest of all, whereas he is in fact the weakest. By this rule Mr. Washburne would have the slenderest chance of any, ranking even below Jewell, although, with one exception, Washburne has the best prospect. By this rule Hartman would be stronger than Hayes; but Hayes has some chance for the nomination, while Hartman has none. By this rule Conkling would stand third or fourth in the scale of expectation, and yet his true rank is first or next to the first. The real question is not who will have most votes at the outset, but who has the largest reverential interest in the delegations, whose first vote will be no guide to their ultimate choice. All reasoning or speculation which does not rest on this reverential basis will prove delusive.

Where will the Morton forces go when Morton is withdrawn? Where will the Hartman votes go? For whom will the Hayes votes and the Blaine votes be thrown? If we could answer these questions it would not be difficult to make a pretty good guess as to the nominee. But aside from the Hartman votes, which will be given to Conkling, the distribution is a mere matter of conjecture. Morton's strength should more naturally be given to Conkling than to Bristow, because its geographical location puts it under the control of the administration, which is favorable to Conkling and hostile to Bristow. The Ohio delegation would go to Conkling with the nomination of Hayes for Vice President, Conkling and Hayes making a strong ticket. Jewell, as a loyal member of the administration, should be willing to support the administration candidate. Such of the Blaine delegates as desert him will pay no deference to his wishes in the bestowal of their votes. If the number who desert before the Convention is organized should be large Conkling may be nominated on the third or fourth ballot. But if most of the Blaine delegates should stand by him and court an alliance with Bristow the result might be a withdrawal of all the prominent candidates and the nomination of Washburne, or even Hayes, as a means of restoring harmony.

A desperate attempt will be made by Blaine to form a coalition with Bristow by uniting the strength of both upon the latter. How formidable this movement may prove does not yet appear, but there is no reason to doubt that both are eager for such an arrangement—Bristow as the only means of securing his nomination, and Blaine as a desperate resource to prevent his being driven out of politics. If Blaine could hold his original strength unbroken and deliver it over to Bristow such a coalition might succeed and control the nomination. The original Blaine delegates added to the Bristow delegates would make a clear majority of the Convention, and no effort will be spared to unite them on Bristow. But it seems probable that enough of Blaine's supporters will abandon him to frustrate this dexterous game. Its success would be almost as disastrous to the republican party as the nomination of Blaine himself. The country would say that Bristow was a mask for concealing the face of Blaine; that if Bristow were elected he would be a puppet of which Blaine would pull the wires; that Blaine's stronger character would subjugate Bristow to his will and be "a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." Such a ticket would receive only a lukewarm support from the real leaders of the republican party. The administration would abandon it to its fate, and without the support of the administration no republican candidate can be elected. Such a ticket would disintegrate and destroy the republican party, for Bristow does not represent the party, but only its elements of discontent, and the support of Blaine would nullify Bristow's reform pretences and cover them with derision. A reform candidate who derived three-fourths of his strength from such a trafficker in jobs as Mr. Blaine would be hooted out of the field. What possible chance could Bristow, as the cat-paw of Blaine, have for carrying New York against the coldness of Senator Conkling's friends and the left-handed support of the administration on the one hand, and against the concentration of the real reform sentiment upon Governor Tilden on the other hand? If Bristow should be nominated with Blaine's assistance the democrats would cry down the combination as the Blaine ticket, and make as successful a canvass against Bristow as they could against Blaine himself. The republican party would be beaten from the moment that such a ticket was announced, and the democratic candidate would "walk over the course." With the administration standing aloof, with a lukewarm and halting support from Senator Conkling's friends, with the slime of Blaine's transactions besmearing it, and with a strong democratic ticket running against it, the Blaine-Bristow coalition would be doomed before it was a week old. So far as Bristow was concerned it would represent republican discontent and insubordination, and hostility to President Grant, while its reform pretensions would be belied and made ridiculous by association with Blaine as its chief sponsor. Unless the republican party covets defeat such a coalition will never do.

But there is no good reason for supposing that Mr. Blaine can control the delegates who expected to vote for him. The ruinous exposures have fully released them, and they will feel free to follow their individual preferences in subordination to the welfare of the party. They may at first scatter their votes as a means of protecting themselves against the suspicion that they acknowledge any further allegiance to Blaine, or are in any way subject to his control. Some may go to Conkling, some to Bristow, some to Hayes, some even to Morton, and thus prevent any one of these from getting a majority. In such a state of things the easiest way out would be to drop all these candidates and unite upon Washburne, who has had no part in their animosities and could be accepted by all without any sacrifice of pride or concessions to one another. Mr. Washburne's nomination would be the same as an election, especially with a New York candidate like Governor Morgan on the ticket for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Washburne would have more than the reform prestige of Governor Tilden; he is as true a party man as Senator Conkling, and his noble conduct during the siege of Paris would secure him the whole German vote, which is sufficient to turn the scale in every doubtful State. Washburne and Morgan would be a ticket to beat.

There is no doubt Blaine was badly used in that Caldwell despatch. The way for Knott to exculpate himself is not to threaten what he will do at the point of his pistol.

The Convention—Side Flashes on the Canvass.

The republican leaders are gathering at Cincinnati and preparing for the contest.

From all the sections of the Union come the followers of the different clans, bearing their colors.

New York sends a swelling column, under the bright banner of Roscoe Conkling.

There is a contingent in favor of Bristow which has all the merit of respectability.

As often happens, when respectability goes into politics it finds itself astray.

The candidature of Bristow is so purely sentimental that it will surprise us if he has more than a hearing in the Convention.

If there is anything a gentleman hates it is a detective.

Yet we have the gentlemen in New York politics asking for the advancement of a man who has formed his administration on the plan of Fouché in the French Empire.

However much we may esteem the vigor and energy and honesty shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, we should look with terror upon the adoption of the rules which have governed him by all the branches of the administration.

There is a rumor that the enemies of Mr. Conkling, in the event of their defeating the man who, after all, is the best representative of republicanism in the party, will conciliate New York by naming some one of her distinguished citizens for the second place on the ticket.

When Mr. Seward was beaten in Chicago, in 1860, the champions of Lincoln went to Governor Morgan and asked him, as the leader of the friends of Seward, to name the Vice President.

"We have beaten your chief for the Presidency, now we must consider the harmony of the party. Tell us the man Mr. Seward would delight to honor and he shall be nominated for Vice President by acclamation."

Governor Morgan, answering for the proud and wounded delegation which had seen their leader stricken down by a selfish cabal, said that New York declined any place on the ticket.

There was no man in the State who would consent to take a second place when the leader had been denied the first.

The Vice Presidency was tossed over to Mr. Hamlin, of whom no one was thinking and for whom no one cared.

We do not know whether the same chivalrous feeling will rule New York at Cincinnati. But if the defeat of Conkling should, as seems likely, mean the nomination of Washburne, it would be a good move in the interest of harmony to nominate Governor Morgan for the Vice Presidency.

Next to Mr. Conkling Governor Morgan holds the respect and confidence of the party in this State.

Washburne and Morgan would make a ticket which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to beat.

There was another field day in the House yesterday when Mr. Blaine, the democratic majority and the Speaker.

There seems to have been no order and very little judgment, and the Speaker had no control of the House.

Garfield and Blaine fought side by side, leading the republican minority, and beat their opponents on every point.

It looks as if the democrats were determined to make Mr. Blaine a martyr.

Whatever we may think of the correspondence of Mr. Blaine and his relations with the railway rings, it is certain that he shows a courage, a readiness of retort and resource which have seldom been seen in any legislative body, and which mark him as a leader of remarkable ability.

It is said that Ben Hill enjoys the position into which his democratic colleagues have fallen, and asks now and then, in a tone of irony, why some of the veterans who quarrelled with him about his Andersonian speech do not go in and finish the ex-Speaker.

The man has not been found among the democrats who is a match for Mr. Blaine, and the sooner the debate is closed the better for them.

The Winslow Affair shows that an act of Parliament can override a solemn treaty.

There is something almost comic in the persistence with which we see it apologetically stated in the English papers that Parliament did not intend to do exactly what it did when it framed the act of 1870; that it had political refugees in its eye and not forgers.

Very unfortunate mistake of ours, you know, but you must get a new treaty, as Parliament is very touchy about its blunders.

That Mr. Fish would not accept an additional article, which he could give no guarantee could be carried out in the case of American criminals seeking refuge in Britain except where the offence was punishable in the United States courts, was creditable to his judgment.

As a result of England's blunder she is likely to be the sanctuary of American rascality for some time, while all sorts of undesirable Englishmen will have inducements to settle here.

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